

BARABASHOV, N.P.; LIPSKIY, Yu. N.

First results of studying photographs of the other side of
the moon. Astron.tsir. no.206:1-4 D '59. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Kar'kovskaya astronomicheskaya observatoriya (for
Barabashov).
 2. Astronomicheskiy institut im. Shternberga
(for Lipskiy).
- (Moon--Surface)

BARABASHOV, N.P., red.; MIKHAYLOV, A.A., red.; LIPSKIY, Yu.N., red.

[Atlas of the other side of the moon] Atlas obratnoi storony
Luny. Moskva, 1960. 149 p. illus. (Obrazovaniia, vyivlennye
na obratnoi storone Luny po fotografiiam, poluchennym avtoma-
ticheskoi mezhplanetnoi stantsiei 7-go oktiabria 1959 goda).

(MIRA 13:12)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. 2. Astronomicheskaya observatoriya pri
Khar'kovskom gosudarstvennom universitet im. A.M.Gor'kogo (for
Barabashov). 3. Gosudarstvennyy astronomicheskii institut im. P.K.
Shternberga, Moskva (for Lipskiy).

(Moon--Surface)

LIPSKY, YU. N.

(Shternberg Astron. Inst, Moscow)

"On The Methods Of Studying The Photographs Of The Reverse Side Of The Moon And Some Results Received."

paper ~~presented~~ presented at ^A IAU Symposium on the Moon, Leningrad, USSR, 6-8 Dec 60.

A short characteristic of conditions that took place during the time of snapping of the reverse side of the Moon is given as well as the peculiarity of the first negatives obtained with the aid of the automatic interplanetary station. A short description of an especially worked out method and some other methods used for the studying of the photographs is also given.

There were found out about 500 Moon formations altogether, 252 of them were put to the first category of reality, 190 of them to the second category and 57 to the third one. The report has a short characteristic of the map of the formations found at the reverse side of the Moon. The estimation of the exactness of definition of coordination of the new formation is given. A description of some of them is quoted. A short description of the Atlas of the reverse side of the Moon is given.

In virtue of all materials obtained the following conclusions are drawn: the hemispheres of the Moon are asymmetrical in the hollows of the surface. At the reverse side of the Moon there are no such long and deep hollows as the Oceanus Procellarum, Mare Imbriu, Mare Serenitatis. The largest part of the moon surface has a high albedo like mountainous regions. The formations of reverse side and visible side of the Moon are similar in their nature and structure. Undoubtedly there are craters with the central mountain, ray systems and mountainous objects. The influence of the rapid hesitations of the temperature during the time of eclipses on the character of the Moon relief is not considerable.

LIPSKY, Yu. N.

A Study of Photographs of the Far Side of the Moon and Description
of Singular Features Revealed on Its Surface.

report presented at the International Symposium on the Moon, held at the
Pulkovo Observatory, Leningrad, USSR, 6-8 Dec 1960.

3.1510 (1166, 1170 only)
3.1550 (1057, 1062, 1129)

87256

S/033/60/037/006/015/022
E032/E514

AUTHOR: Lipskiy, Yu. N.

TITLE: A Method of Studying Photographs of the Reverse Side of
the Moon and Some of the Results Obtained

PERIODICAL: Astronomicheskii zhurnal, 1960, Vol.37, No.6,
pp. 1043-1052 + 5 plates

TEXT: The third cosmic rocket carrying the Automatic
Interplanetary Station (AIS) was launched in the Soviet Union on
October 4, 1959. The orbit intended for the AIS was to take it
round the moon, followed by return to Earth. On October 7, at
3^h30^m UT, when the AIS was at a distance of 65 200 km from the
centre of the moon, the photographic apparatus was brought into
operation by remote control from the Earth's surface and the other
side of the moon was photographed. The photography was terminated
after a further 40^m at a distance of 68 400 km. The exposures were
automatically varied and the photographic camera was equipped with
two objectives (focal lengths 200 and 500 mm, respectively) so that
images of the moon 10 mm and 25 mm in diameter were obtained. A
special device mounted on the AIS then automatically developed,

Card 1/5

87256
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E032/E514

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A Method of Studying Photographs of the Reverse Side of the Moon
and Some of the Results Obtained

fixed and dried the photographic film. A special 35 mm film was employed, suitable for processing at high temperatures. The image obtained on the negative was then transformed into electrical signals. These signals were obtained by scanning the photograph in parallel lines, the amplitude of the signal depending on the density of the negative. In order to reduce the effect of noise and interference, the signals were modulated before transmission to Earth. On reception at the Earth's surface, the signals were ~~RECORDED ON MAGNETIC EDPS~~ and after demodulation they were recorded by various devices. Among these were 'photorecorders' which reproduced the image on the original negatives on a 35 mm film, and "magnetic recorders" which gave an image which was magnified by a factor of 10. Detailed data have been published in the Atlas of the Reverse Side of the Moon issued by the Academy of Sciences, USSR. The analysis of the data obtained in this way, the development of methods for recognizing details on the photographs, the composition of a catalogue of all the formations etc., were carried out in

Card 2/5

87256

S/033/60/037/006/015/022
EO32/E514

A Method of Studying Photographs of the Reverse Side of the Moon
and Some of the Results Obtained

Moscow at the Astronomical Institute imeni Shternberg (GAISh) and the Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geodezii, aerofotos"yemki i kartografii (Central Scientific Research Institute for Geodesy) (TsNIIGAiK). The work at the latter institution was directed by N. A. Sokolova. An independent study of the data was carried out by the Pulkovo Astronomical Observatory and the Astronomical Observatory of the Khar'kov University. Since the photographs were obtained at full moon (relative to the AIS), all the photographs had a rather low contrast owing to the absence of shadows. Three methods were employed to analyse the photographs, namely, 1) the superposition method; 2) photographic masking; 3) photometric section. In the first method a number of photographs were superimposed on each other and it was found that the visibility of the details was considerably improved as compared with single negatives. This method has the advantage that 'noise' and interference effects are not increased in the same proportion as the visibility of the required details. The superposition was carried out with the aid of three projectors. Each of the

Card 3/5

87256

S/033/60/037/006/015/022

E032/E514

A Method of Studying Photographs of the Reverse Side of the Moon
and Some of the Results Obtained

projectors produced an image of the corresponding negative on a semi-transparent screen. The three images were made coincident by superimposing all the well-defined regions. The outlines of other details could then be drawn on the screen. In the second method, the maximum contrast between given parts of the negative was reduced by masking, without reducing the small contrast differences between details within these regions. In the third method the negatives were examined photometrically. A preliminary list is given of the positions of the various details recognized on these photographs. The general conclusion is that the two lunar hemispheres are asymmetric. The reverse side of the moon does not exhibit extensive depressions analogous to, for example, the Oceanus Procellarum or Mare Serenitatis. The depth of the larger depressions on the other side of the moon is very much smaller than, say, the depth of Oceanus Procellarum. Objects located on the other side of the moon do not differ in their nature and structure from formations on the visible side of the moon. Definite evidence was

Card 4/5

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E032/E514

**A Method of Studying Photographs of the Reverse Side of the Moon
and Some of the Results Obtained**

obtained for the existence of craters. Regions covered by craters with high reflection coefficients occupy a large part of the surface of the reverse side of the moon. Acknowledgments are expressed to L. A. Bondarenko, K. I. Degtyareva and A. I. Goyna (members of staff of GAISH) for their assistance. There are 5 figures, 1 map and 5 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Gos. astronomicheskiy in-t imeni P. K. Shternberga
(State Astronomical Institute imeni P. K. Shternberg) ✓

SUBMITTED: October 18, 1960

Card 5/5

KULAGIN, S.G.; KOVBASYUK, L.D.; DAGAYEV, M.M.; LAZAREVSKIY, V.S.;
 DEMIDOVICH, Ye.G.; BRONSHTEN, V.A.; YAKHONTOVA, N.S.(Leningrad);
 KUROCHKIN, N.Ye.; DOKUCHAYEVA, O.D.; SHCHERBINA-SAMOYLOVA, I.S.;
 MASEVICH, A.G.; LIPSKIY, Yu.N.; MARTYNOV, D.Ya.; ARSENT'YEV, V.V.;
 MOROZ, V.I.; MASEVICH, A.G.; PEREL', Yu.G.; BAKULIN, P.I., otv.
 red.; KULIKOV, G.S., red.; AKHLAMOV, S.N., tekhn. red.

[Astronomical calendar; yearbook.Variable part, 1962] Astrono-
 micheskii kalendar'; ezhegodnik. Peremennaya chast', 1962. Red.
 kollegiya: P.I.Bakulin i dr. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo fiziko-matem.
 lit-ry, 1961. 259 p. (Vsesoyuznoe astronomo-geodezicheskoe ob-
 shchestvo, no.65) (MIRA 14:12)

1. Gosudarstvennoye astronomo-geodezicheskoye obshchestvo (for
 Kalugin, Kovbasyuk, Lazarevskiy, Demidovich). 2. Moskovskoye ot-
 deleniye Vsesoyuznogo astronomo-geodezicheskogo obshchestva (for
 Dagayev, Bronshten, Kurochkin).

(Astronomy--Yearbooks)

LIPSKIY, Yu. N.

S/560/61/000/009/001a/009

AUTHOR: Lipskiy, Yu. N.

TITLE: Special features of the first photographs of the far side of the moon

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Iskusstvennyye sputniki Zemli, no. 9, 1961, 3-19

TEXT: Data obtained by the automatic interplanetary station launched October 7, 1959, were studied at the State Astronomical Institute imeni Shternberg and the Scientific Research Institute of Geodesy and Cartography in Moscow, the Main Astronomical Observatory in Pulkovo, and the Astronomical Observatory of Khar'kov University. The main difficulties encountered were due to 1) the fact that the photos were obtained at close to full-moon-illumination conditions and 2) interference. To bring out details, the method of combined superposition of negatives was employed; in this process three negatives of the same scale

Card 1/3

Special features of the first photographs....

S/560/61/000/009/001a/009

are combined by simultaneous projection. By this method the contours of the Mare Smythii and the lighting in the Sea of Moscow were revealed; however, its effectiveness was limited by the presence of static in the form of belts crossing over the image. The method of photographic masking made it possible to reduce maximum contrast between different sectors of the negative without weakening the small contrast differences between details within the sectors. Four photos of the far side were obtained in this manner; however, the contrast on them was still great. The photometric sections method, consisting in the amplification of weak contrasts by radio means, was most effective. The sections were selected by sampling in accordance with the photometric features of the sectors to be interpreted. A total of 200 photometric sections were used. The properties of different sectors of the photographs for separate photometric sections were subjected to detailed analysis. The greatest number of details appear on the sections of negatives obtained with long-focus objectives. All 499 defined formations were broken down into three categories according to the degree of reliability. The configuration and internal structure of objects on the visible side were also refined. The most interesting feature

Card 2/3

Special features of the first photographs...

S/560/61/000/009/001a/009

on the far side was the Sea of Moscow, one of the darkest formations, extending 300 km in a northwesterly direction. It is of uniform brightness and has a bright detail, indicative of a peak, in the center. Near the north pole there is a group of craters whose image clearly shows relief; they include the clearly defined Tsiolkovskiy Crater. The Sovetskiy Range, extending 1000 km, consists of individual elevations with a high coefficient of reflection. One of the brightest formations is the crater Bruno, which is apparently the center of a ray system. It is concluded that the moon is asymmetrical relative to the plane dividing it into the visible and invisible parts. No large seas occur on the far side. The total area of the Sea of Moscow and the Sea of Dreams is of the same order as that of the Sea of Rains, but their depth is not great. Craters with a high coefficient of reflection occupy a large part of the surface of the far side; no specific special features were detected there.

Card 3/3

20498

S/025/61/000/003/008/012

A166/A127

3,1550 (1057,1062,1129)

AUTHOR: Lipskiy, Yu. N., Senior Scientific Associate (see Association)

TITLE: Studying the photographs...

PERIODICAL: Nauka i zhizn', no. 3, 1961, 27-31

TEXT: The article deals with the techniques used in obtaining photos of the reverse side of the Moon and the results obtained from analyzing them. Photography was carried out at full moon so that the whole hemisphere was illuminated and also contained some of the objectives visible from Earth in the western rim of the Moon's disc. This was of assistance in working out the selenographic coordinates of objects recorded on the reverse side. Equipment installed in the automatic interplanetary station provided for automatically varying exposure times to ensure the best photographic results for sections of the lunar surface differing in albedo. The negatives obtained were scanned, amplified, modu-

Card 1/3

20498

S/025/61/000/003/008/012
A166/A127

Studying the photographs...

lated and transmitted to earth where they were recorded on tape and reconverted into images which, in turn, were photographed. In deciphering the photos specialists had recourse to photometric sections, i.e., weak contrasts between details on the negatives were brought out by amplifying selected frequency bands in the tape recordings of the photos. This method helped to eliminate atmospheric distortion recorded on earth, and greatly improved the detail visible on the final negatives. Some 499 objects were detected on the photos, divided according to degree of reliability into three categories. Category I contained 252 objects on 3 or more negatives; category II contained 190 objects on not less than two negatives; category III contained 57 objects recorded on one primary negative. These categories have been indicated on the map of the reverse side of the Moon. A description of the Mare Humboldtianum, the Mare Marginis and the Mare Australe, as they have

Card 2/3

Studying the photographs...

20498
S/025/61/000/003/008/012
A166/A127

been reproduced from the lunar photos. These photos also indicate that the reverse side of the Moon is largely composed of craterous areas with a high reflection coefficient. There are 3 photos (1 of the author, and 2 on page 26 of the reverse side of the Moon)

ASSOCIATION: Gosudarstvennyy astronomicheskiy institut imeni Shternberga (State Astronomical Institute imeni Shternberg)

X

Card 3/3

89688

S/026/61/100/100/100/100
A166/A027

3,2100 (1057, 1080, 1168)

AUTHOR: Lipsky, N. Yu.

TITLE: First Photographs of the Reverse Side of the Moon

PERIODICAL: Priroda, 1961⁵⁰ No. 1, pp. 35-40

TEXT: The first photographs of the reverse side of the moon were taken from the Soviet Automatic Interplanetary Station with a two-lens camera with respective focal lengths and apertures of 200 mm and 1:5 and 500 mm and 1:9.5. The negatives were developed on board the station, scanned, converted into radio signals, amplified and relayed to earth. Here they were converted into visual pictures and also recorded on tape for future processing. Some of the interference and atmospheric detracting from the clarity of the pictures could be filtered out during processing. The Glavnaya astronomicheskaya observatoriya AN SSSR (Main Astronomical Observatory of the AS USSR) at Pulkovo and the Astronomicheskaya observatoriya Khar'kovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta (Astronomical Observatory of the Khar'kov State University) cooperated on the photograph-
Card 1/2

89688

First Photographs of the Reverse Side of the Moon S/026/61/000/001/003/007
A166/A027

ic and transmitting equipment installed on the space craft. The Astronomicheskyy institut imeni P.K. Shternberga (Astronomical Institute imeni P.K. Shternberg) and the Tsentralnyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geodezii i kartografii (Central Scientific Research Institute of Geodesy and Cartography) worked together in Moscow to study material, develop methods of deciphering the photographs, describe the objects photographed, establish their coordinates, calculate the cartographic grid and prepare maps and a globe of the Moon. Since all the photos had to be taken at full moon, detail on the negatives was very blurred due to lack of shadow depth and general overexposure. To solve this problem, the photos were deciphered from the tape recordings by boosting a selected band of frequencies. All frequencies above and below the selected band remained unchanged which increased the contrast of the selected band. This revealed many details which would be invisible on the normal negative. The results of the observations are contained in a detailed map of the reverse side of the moon in a scale of 1:10,000,000. There are 6 photos, 2 diagrams, 1 map and 1 Soviet reference.

ASSOCIATION: Gosudarstvennyy astronomicheskyy institut im. P.K. Shternberga
(State Astronomical Institute im. P.K. Shternberg)

Card 2/2

LIPSKIY, Yu.N.; BONDARENKO, L.N.; LEPIKHIN, R.S.; LYASHCHENKO, V.P.;
POSPERGELIS, M.M.; SUGROBOV, N.K.

New means of astronomic observations; study of celestial bodies
by means of television. Priroda 52 no.7:96-99 J1 '63.
(MIRA 16:8)

1. Astronomicheskii institut im. P.K.Shternberga, Moskva.
(Television in astronomy)

L 11166-66 EWT(1) GW

ACC NR: AP6000365

SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/021/0058/0058

AUTHORS: Lipskiy, Yu. N.; Pospergelis, M. M.

ORG: none

TITLE: Electronic polarimeter.¹⁰ Class 42, No. 176097 [announced by State Astronomical Institute, im. P. K. Shternberg (Gosudarstvennyy astronomicheskiy institut)]

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 21, 1965, 58

TOPIC TAGS: polarimeter, light polarization

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents an electronic polarimeter for spectral measurements of the parameters of elliptically polarized light. The device contains an optical-mechanical light modulator, a phototube, and an electronic device for analyzing the information. To measure all four Stokes parameters, to increase the sensitivity, and to eliminate instrumental errors, the optical-mechanical modulator is in the form of a movable phase achromatized plate and polaroid and a fixed polaroid (see Fig. 1). The analyzing electronic device contains three independent electronic channels. Phase detectors and detectors of the reference values of the operating frequencies are placed in each channel.

Card 1/2

UDC: 535.568.1

L 11166-66

ACC NR: AP6000365

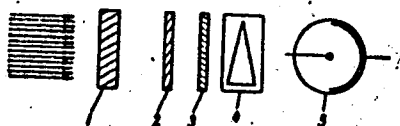


Fig. 1. 1 - Phase achromatized plate;
2 - rotating polaroid;
3 - fixed polaroid;
4 - monochromator;
5 - phototube.

Orig. art. has: 1 diagram.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 11Mar64

CC
Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP6022190

SOURCE CODE: UR/0026/66/000/006/0006/0018

AUTHOR: Lipskiy, Yu. N.; Gurshteyn, A. A.

ORG: State Astronomical Institute im. P. K. Shternberg, Moscow (Gosudarstvennyy astronomicheskiy institut)

TITLE: The space age and the exploration of the moon

SOURCE: Priroda, no. 6, 1966, 6-18

TOPIC TAGS: artificial satellite,
moon, space station, lunar surface, satellite photography,
/Ranger artificial satellite, Zond-3 artificial satellite, Luna-9 artificial satellite,
Luna-10 artificial satellite

ABSTRACT: The author discusses lunar exploration and recent discoveries of lunar characteristics, presenting both US and Soviet achievements in this field with emphasis on those of the Soviet. General details on the launching and flight of the Soviet Luna-9 interplanetary automatic station are given. The discovery of the asymmetrical morphological structure of the lunar surface by Soviet photographs of the dark side of the moon is described in detail. The missions of the nine US Rangers and the flight of the Soviet Zond-3 are described. The discovery of

Card 1/2

UDC: 523.3.34.39

1. 11125 8-56
ACC NR: AP6022190

talassoids, unusual ring-shaped depressions on the back side of the moon is discussed, and the continental formation of the lunar surface is confirmed. The new phase in lunar exploration which started with the landing of Luna-9 on the moon is discussed. The luna soil is found to have high porosity and extremely low heat conductivity. The space soundings of the US Rangers are described briefly. The discovery of "dimple-craters" is explained. The mission of "Luna-10" is analyzed, and forecasts on the scientific program of lunar exploration for 1975-1985 are given. Orig. art. has: 10 figures. [GC]

SUB CODE: 03 22/ SUBM DATE: none/

Card 2/2 MT

L 04105-67 EWT(1)/T/F:1-2 IJP(c) JGS/GW

ACC NR: AP6033175

SOURCE CODE: UR/0033/66/043/005/1111/1118

AUTHOR: Lipskiy, Yu. N.

ORG: none

TITLE: Names of formations identified on the far side of the moon

SOURCE: *60*
B
Astronomicheskiy zhurnal, v. 43, no. 5, 1966, 1111-1118

TOPIC TAGS: moon, lunar surface, lunar photography, lunar landing, satellite
/Zond-3

ABSTRACT: Following a discussion of all available materials, the Commission of the Soviet Academy of Sciences for naming formations identified on the dark side of the moon approved 150 names and 149 biographic references to scientists for whom formations were named. A full list, including coordinates and diameters of the formations, is included in the original article. The formations were photographed by Zond-3. An outline map listing the objectives named and a photograph of the area are also given. The Commission decided to suggest names for two regions located on the visible side of the moon, on which the first hard and soft landings occurred. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 03, 14, 22/ SUBM DATE: none/

Cord 1/1 ^{kh}

UDC: 523.39

ACC NR: AP6030231

SOURCE CODE: UR/0030/66/000/008/0044/0050

AUTHOR: Lipskiy, Yu. N. (Doctor of physico-mathematical sciences)

ORG: none

TITLE: Outstanding achievement of Soviet astronautics

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Vestnik, no. 8, 1966, 44-50

TOPIC TAGS: lunar landing, lunar photography, lunar surface, lunar flight

ABSTRACT: This article is a summary and review of the Soviet book entitled *Pervyye panoramy lunnoy poverkhnosti* (The First Panoramas of the Lunar Surface). The following topics in the book are reviewed: the landing of the Luna-9, the equipment of Luna-9, the panoramic photographs made by Luna-9, the nature of the rocks observed by Luna-9, the nature of lunar relief and lunar craters. The feat of the Luna-9 is attributed in large measure to the efforts of the late S. T. Korolev. Orig. art. has: 3 photographs.

SUB CODE: 22/

SUBM DATE: none/

OTH REF: 007

UDC: 629.15.01

Card 1/1

ACC NR: AP7000549

SOURCE CODE: UR/0293/66/ 1/006/0912/0922

AUTHORS: Lipskiy, Yu. N.; Pskovskiy, Yu. P.; Gurshteyn, A. A.; Shevchenko, V. V.; Pospergelis, M. M.

ORG: none

TITLE: Current problems of lunar surface morphology

SOURCE: Kosmicheskiye issledovaniya, v. 4, no. 6, 1966, 912-922

TOPIC TAGS: moon, selenography, lunar crater, lunar probe, lunar satellite, lunar surface, lunar topography, morphology, astronomy, mars planet, mars probe

ABSTRACT: In this profusely illustrated article use is made of photographs taken by "Zond-3," "Luna-3," and the American satellites to analyze the surface features of the moon and to compare the moon with other celestial bodies. The surface of the moon is divided into continental and marine masses. These are described and classified according to their sizes, shapes, and locations, as are craters, mountain ranges, and radial fissures (see Fig. 1). Older hypotheses pertaining to the invisible lunar hemisphere are either sustained or disproved. Newly discovered depressions on the invisible hemisphere are discussed, and their origin is hypothetically explained. The impact theory pertaining to the formation of the lunar relief is criticized on the basis of the regularity in the location and distribution of many features. The analogy between the lunar and the Martian surfaces is analyzed and explained with the

Card 1/3

UDC: 523.34

ACC NR: AP7000549

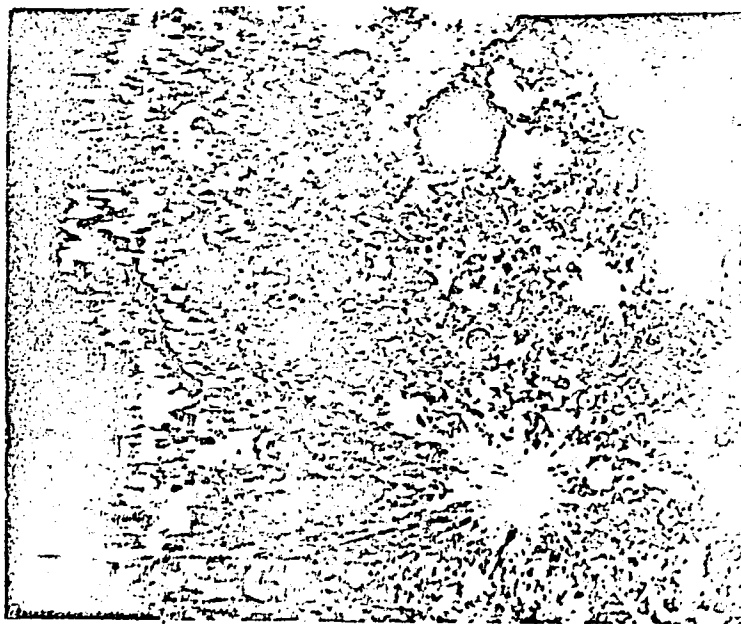


Fig. 1. Continental region between Oceanus Procellarum and Mare Orientale. Bright crater with a radial system in the lower right of the photograph is Birgium A. This illustration represents a rectification of a photograph taken from the earth and shown by J. Franz (Der Mond, 2 Auflage, Leipzig, 1912)

Card 2/3

ACC NR: AP7000549

help of photographs taken by "Mariner-4," and the problems of lunar morphology to be attacked in the future are suggested. The authors thank L. N. Bondarenko, Zn. F. Rodionova, and V. V. Novikov, co-workers at the Division of Lunar and Planetary Physics of the State Astronomical Institute im. P. K. Shternberg (Otdel fiziki Luny i planet Gosudarstvennogo astronomicheskogo instituta), for their help. Orig. art. has: 8 photographs, 2 charts, and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 03/ SUBM DATE: 07Jul66/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 019

Card 3/3

SLABY, A., RIEDL, O.; technická spolupráce: ANTOS, Sl.; LIPSKY, A.

Body weight and body height in old patients in Czechoslovakia.
Sborn.lek.63 no.1:11-17 Ja '61.

1. IV. interní klinika fakulty všeobecného lékařství University
Karlovy v Praze, přednosta prof.dr. M.Fucík; II. patologickoana-
tomický ústav fakulty všeobecného lékařství University Karlovy v
Praze, přednosta prof.dr. V.Jedlička.

(BODY WEIGHT in old age)

(BODY WEIGHT in old age)

LIPSMAN Kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; Eng. B.S., Kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Radio relay lines, a new trend in communication engineering. Priroda
no. 7: 12-19 J1 '57. (IRA 10:8)
(Radio relay systems)

LIPSMAN, Z. P.

Lipsman, Z. P. — "Clinico-Roentgenological Characterization of the Mandibular Joint in the Case of Various Forms of Occlusion." Min Public Health RSFSR, Moscow Med Stomatological Inst, Moscow, 1955 (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate of Veterinary Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 24, Moscow, Jun 55, pp 91-104

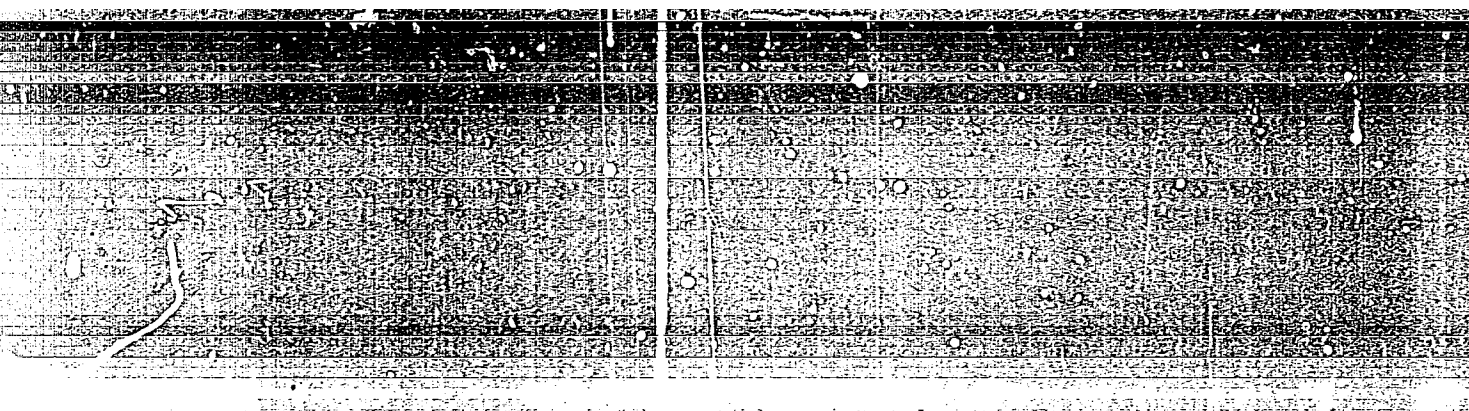
- LIPSON, David, mgr inz.; PALUSZKIEWICZ, Bronislawa, mgr; SZWARZKA, Helena, mgr inz.

Used engine oils and their recovery. Nafta Pol 19 no.5:
117-121 My '63.

1. Centralne Laboratorium Technologii Nafty, Warszawa.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000930030013-2



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000930030013-2"

Resistance of ...

P/014/63/042/003/002/003
D204/D307

gains in weight in the presence of petroleum oil products were very low. Conclusions: epoxy-polyamide and epoxy-melamine lacquers are practically insoluble in petroleum products but may absorb small amounts of hydrocarbons on prolonged heating. They are soluble in hot polar solvents, swell slightly in benzene; adhesion is best on sandblasted and phosphated surfaces, but is nonexistent on greasy metals. The coating was then sprayed in 5 layers onto a sandblasted experimental cistern 230R, was hardened at 35-50°C, and was still intact after 1 year of exploitation. The lacquer is therefore suitable for protecting steel cisterns against water and other substances occurring in mineral water. There are 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Centralne Laboratorium Technologii Nafty, Oddział w Warszawie (Central Laboratory of Petroleum Technology, Warsaw Department)

SUBMITTED: August 7, 1962

Card 2/2

APPA, VICE, VOLTA; LINDON, N.A.; ANDERSON, N.A.; ANDERSON, N.A.

Drilling the Analogue well in the interval 10-100 m. (1000 ft).
43 no.1:23-28 3a 164.
HMA 18:9

ALANOVICH, M.G.; VEDICHENKO, I.I.; GORYUNOVSKIY, V.S.; LITVINOV, A.A.;
LIPCH, E.A.; TOLSTYKH, I.F.; KHAKHAYEV, B.N.; TARNAVSKIY, A.P.

Cementing and lowering the second intermediate string-liner into
the deep Aral-Sor well No.1. Burenie no.2:26-27 '65.

(MIRA 12:4)

1. Trest "Ural'skneftegazrazvedka" i Moskovskiy ordena Trudovogo
Krasnogo Znameni institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlen-
nosti im. akademika Gubkina.

BRUMSHTEYN , M.S., prof.; LIPSON, E.D.

Work of the Astrakhan Society of Pathoanatomists for 1959-1962.
Ark. pat. 25 no.8:94-95 '63 (MIRA 17:4)

1. Predsedatel' Astrakhanekogo obshchestva patologoanatomov
(for Brumshteyn). 2. Sekretar' Astrakhanskogo obshchestva pa-
tologoanatomov (for Lipson).

LIPSON, E.D. (Astrakhan')

Angiography of the brain in stillborn infants and dead neonates.
Ark. pat. 27 no.3:65-71 '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Kafedra patologicheskoy anatomii (zav. - prof. M.S. Brunshteyn)
Astrakhanskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

ZHILINSKIY, K.A., kand.tekhn.nauk, dots.; LIPSON, G.A., starahiy prepodavatel'

Usin; slabs in constructing foundation bases on quicksand.
Shor.trud.VISI no.4:47-51 '58. (MIRA 12:8)
(Foundations) (Soil mechanics)

LIPSON, G.A., prepodavatel'; ALEKSEYEV, V.M., prepodavatel'

Instrument for determining the content of moisture in soils.
Suggested by G.A.Lipson, V.M.Alekseev. Rats.i izobr.predl.v
stroil. no.16:104-107 '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Voronezhskiy inzhenerno-stroitel'nyy institut, Voronezh, ul.
XX-letiya Otktyabrya, d. 146-a.
(Moisture--Measurement)

LARIONOV, A.K.; ALEKSEYEV, V.M.; LIPSON, G.A.; NEMANOVA, G.F., red.
izd-va; SHMAKOVA, T.M., tekhn. red.

[Soil moisture and present methods of determining it] Vlazh-
nost' gruntov i sovremennye metody ee opredeleniia. Moskva,
Gosgeoltekhizdat, 1962. 133 p. (MIRA 15:11)
(Soil moisture)

ALEKSEYEV, V.M. (Voronezh); LIPSON, G.A. (Voronezh)

Concerning the article by N.I.A. Denisov, "Some problems of construction
on loess soils." Osn. fund. i mekh. grunt. o no. 1:26-27 '64. (MIRA 15:2)

LIPSON, Yu. P.

Treatment of chronic highmoritis with iodolipol. Vest. otorin.
no.2:83-86 '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Iz kafedry bolezney ukha, gorla i nosa (zav. - prof. I. M.
Burakov) Astrakhanskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(CONTRAST MEDIA) (MAXILLARY SINUS—DISEASES)

LIPSON, Yu.P.

State of skin capillaries in some otorhinolaryngological diseases.
Zhur.ush., nos. 1 gor. bol. 22 no. 6: 19-23 N-D'62. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Iz Privolzhskoy rayonnoy bol'nitsy Astakhanskoy - izdati (nauch-
nyy rukovoditel' - zav. kafedroy bolezney ukha, gorla i nosa Astra-
khanskogo meditsinskogo instituta prof. I.M. Burakov).
(OTORHINOLARYNGOLOGY) (CAPILLARIES—PERMEABILITY)

- *LIPSYNSKI, STEFAN*

Poland /Chemical Technology. Chemical Products
and Their Application

I-15

Treatment of solid mineral fuels

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 31827

Author : Lipszynski Stefan

Title : Ways of Increasing the Benzene Output of Coking
Plants

Orig Pub: Koks, smola, gaz, 1956, 1, No 3, 90-92

Abstract: The possibilities are considered of increasing
the benzene output of Polish coking plants,
essentially in two ways: 1) by intensifying the
process of coke gas cooling (and if difficulties
are encountered -- by increasing the amount of
absorbent oil utilized in the benzene scrubbers)
and benzene recovery from the oil absorbate;

Card 1/2

Poland /Chemical Technology. Chemical Products
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I-15

Treatment of solid mineral fuels

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2) by increasing the benzene concentration in the coke gas; it is noted that the last mentioned measure can be effected by regulating the coking process (by adjusting the degree of comminution of the batch, more uniform heating of the furnace chamber walls, etc), and to a still greater extent by introducing into the upper portion of the furnace chamber petroleum residues, especially residues that are rich in paraffins.

Card 2/2

LIPTAK, Andras; MOHAR, M. László, dr.

Heat loss determination of electrically heated radiant screens.
Épületgépészet 13 no.6:218-223 B '64. (MORA 17:12)

1. Post, Radio and Television Technical Directorate, Budapest
(for Liptak). 2. Inst. of Domestic Engineering of the Budapest
Technical University (for Mohar).

LIPTAK, Ferenc, dr., okleveles mernok, adjunktus

Spray distribution of sprinkler irrigation in case of different
nozzle patterns. Vizügyi közl no.3:369-403 '62.

1. Építőipari és Kozlekedési Műszaki Egyetem I.sz.Viz-
építészeti Tanszéke.